no longer exponents of England's policy toward Ireland: the juil and the glibet are no longer the bulwarks of her power. [Arphause.] A merciful God. who has been the sole refuge of Irishmen under the anguish of famine, the sorrows of exile the darkness of proscription, has at last vouchsafed an answer to the petitions which have risen to His throne. He has kindled a new light to guide the footsteps of English statesmen, the light of reparation and of justice. [Arphause.] By that light we can already see that the emancipation of Ireland is assured, and whether it come in a day, in a month, or in a year, we can penetrate far enough into the insist of the future to know that the old policy of force in Ireland is discarded, that the old fires of late will soon be quenched in the gentle dews of reconciliation and forgiveness, and that new ties of mutual interests will blind the two sountries together in bonds of amity to endure. I hope, forever, [Applause.]

"We are assembled to endorse the Home Rule bill of Mr. Glaustone now pending in the British Parliament lapplause, and with the object of this meeting every enlightened Englishman can sympathize, as well as every patriotte Irishman. That bill is now in an embryotic condition. As it has been presented to the English Parliament it contains four features which have been the subject of widespread criticism. First, the declaration of absolute supremacy in the English Parliament and the limitation of the jurisdiction of the Irish legislative body to certain specified subjects. Second, the retention of the Irish members in the English Parliament with a right to participate in its proceedings only in special cases. Third, the exclusion of the Irish pepile toward the support of the English Parliament from any control over the land for the space of three years. Fourth, the exaction of a heavy contribution from the Irish people toward the support of the English as these important features are concerned at

ament. w. I had hoped to discuss this bill, so far

as these important features are concerned, at some length to-night, but I am warned by my physician to curial the sopo of my address. I succumb more readily to his advice, for the them in the my judiculations of the feature in the position of the most into the my judiculation of the secure its harsage. I applicate the position of the interest of th

Thus we see that written laws and written constitutions are valuable only so far as they confirm and recognize the customs and condi-tions of the people. The future relations be-tween England and Iroland will be relations of

tween England and iroland will be relations of mutual interest, mutual forberannee, and mutual good will. [Applause.] Whatever may be the provisions of the bill under which an influence provisions only will be did in freland deflective which recognize these conditions, sanction them, nerpetuals these forbidges of the provisions only will be did from the feel deflective which recognize these conditions, sanction them, nerpetuals these feel deflective which recognize these conditions, sanction them, nerpetuals these feel deflection that the provision measure of this will should prove embarrassing to the bearen for consistent of the provision and progress it will be ammoded, either he direct estent of both countries. And this became England once she shall have tasted the benefits of reconcilation, will never consent to surrender them, and never tolerate any system of legislation or of administration that may tend to imperit them. Applicated my system of legislation or of administration that may tend to imperit them, applicated my system of legislation or of administration that may tend to imperit them, applicated my system of legislation or of administration that may tend to imperit them, applicated my system of legislation or of administration that may tend to imperit them, applicated my system of legislation of the feet of the success of that Government England will have success of that Government England will have success of that Government England will have success of the feet of the of the feet

disaster accomplish the overthrow of the Government that has shed such blessings upon the people. And as these lights in this hall switchboard that controls the observed that control the observed that control the observed that controls the observed that the observ

LETTERS FROM BEVENTEEN GOVERNORS. When at length the tumultuous applause that greeted Mr. Cochran's speech had died away Prof. Brooby read letters from the Governors of 17 States in answer to communications requesting the expression of opinions on the Home Rule bill. The first from Gov. McKinney of Virginia. He wrote:

McKinney of Virginia. He wrote:

Your communication of the 18th inst. received this morning. You ask me for a favorable expression from me as Governor of the State of Virginia upon the question of "frome rule for Ireland," and in response I have to say that my heartfelt sympathies have always been with Ireland and the Irish people. The question of "home rule" with the people of Ireland is about what the South has contended for in this country for nearly a century past; our question of States rights and State sovereignty are most nearly alited to it in every respect. We of the South has conducted for in this country for heavily a century past; our question of States rights and State sovereignty are most nearly alited to it in every respect. We of the South has conducted for interval to the south may be adding in the forming when no other recourse was left. We are firmly of the behef in divine origin of the inherit right of the people orde, and all who are struggling for "home rule" have, and will always have, the deep sympathy of myself and my countrymen. Very respectfully, Ac.

Other letters were from Gov. Pattison of

Other letters were from Gov. Patrison of Pennsylvania, Gov. Northen of Georgia, Gov. McGraw of Washington, Gov. Rickards of Montana, Gov. J. M. Stone of Mississippi, Gov. William J. Stone of Mississippi, Gov. William J. Stone of Mississippi, Gov. Altageld of Illinois, Gov. Fuller of Vermont, Gov. Altageld of Illinois, Gov. Fishback of Arkansas, Gov. Feek of Wisconsin, Gov. Morris of Connecticut, Gov. Revnolds of Delaware, Gov. Nelson of Minnesota, Gov. Eich of Michigan, and Gov. Flower of New York, whose letter was read at a later hour. A communication from the private secretary of Gov. Brown of Maryland reported that the Governor had been ill since March 4, and was still too ill to reply.

A CABLE FROM JUSTIN M'CARTHY. Other letters were read from St. Clair Mc-Kelway, Mayor Gilroy, and Chauncey M. De-pew. The following message from Justin McCarthy was received with great applause:

"B. Immet. Presideal National Infernition, America:

"We learn with gratitude of efforts of yourself and Federation to help forward Irish movement, effectually continuing the work you did by timely assistance at general election. Gladistone's Home Rule bill will pass the Commons, but only by unremitting attendance of Irish party. The movement needs the prompt and generous support of kinsmen and friends to defeat desperate efforts of wenthy and powerful enemies combined against Ireland. Greeting and success to your great meeting. On behalf of Irish party.

LONDON, March 25, "JUSTIN MACARTHY." " D. J. Immet, President Sistianal Lederation America

Major John Byrne called upon those present for subscriptions. "It is only proper," he said, "that a call be made on this representa-tive meeting of representative Irishmen for funds."

A CALL FOR FUNDS.

Major Byrne's suggestion was received with great applause, and but few of the thousands of envelopes that were passed around were returned empty.

After Major Byrne had resumed his seat a tall, gray-haired gentleman who had been sitting quietly in one of the boxes, on the right of the stage, rose and asked 'cost-o'-town susceptions would be received. He way informed that they certaint, would be whereupon he said:

"I represent the citizens of Bridgeport. Conn. and am here to-night to present on their behalf this check for \$2,000, which was collected in dollar, fifty-cent and twenty-five-cent subscriptions."

Uproarious applause followed and it was some time before the meeting could be called to order.

I'rof, Brophy then came forward and read

to order.
Prof. Brophy then came forward and read
the following letter from Gov. Flower:

I footler.

I fool Brophy then came forward and read the following lotter from Gov. Flower:

My Ban Sist I am in received of your letter of yester do have also had a talk with the members of your examines who called apen me this morning, but I cannot see my way case to reconsider my declination of the invitation to preside at the mass meeting to be held on the 20th inst. In behalf of the Home Ruce hill now bending in the British Parliament. My sympathies with the cause of home rule have often been expressed, and I should take aleasure in attending this incerting were it not for the fact that my official dates in Albany at this time of the fiver that my official dates in Compelling to the third of the fact that my official dates in Compelling to the third of the fort and consequently impairs my expressly for work which has to be done. Were it not for this personal reason, which must control my decision, labouid that pleasure in assisting the cause of home rule as much as I could by my presence at your meeting, Authought him not able to be present. I hope you will apply the check which I enclose for \$200 to the cause for which has meeting is called. Very respectfully yours.

Col. John McAnerney made a speech ploading for unity of action and for financial help. He ended by reading the following resolution:

"Assembled as American citizens, irrespectfully jours.

"Assembled as American citizens, irrespective of political or religious affiliations, we would express our sentiments upon the pending question of home rule for Ireland.

"We are mindful that this is a subject that more nearly affects another Government than our own. But we are equally mindful of the fact that Ireland was among the first of the nations to extend to us encouragement, sympathy, aid, and men in our struggle for liberty, and that now is the time to make response to the address sent by the Irish nation, congratualiting our republic upon that Declaration of Independence which has forever made this country free.

"We do not intend to recount the

against unequal odds, nor to dilate upon the constancy, the courage, and the devotion of her people in their struggles for the commonest political and social rights; but casting these aside as clouds before our eyes, we would stand forth and hait the rising of Ireland's sun, the harbinger of a bright and giorious national day.

forth and hall the rising of Ireland's sun, the harbinger of a bright and glorious national day.

"After ninety-three years of enforced legislative union. English lawmakers, headed by that greatest statesman of modern times, william Ewart Gladstone, have confussed that it is essential to the welfare of the British empire that the people of Ireland shall be empowered to resume the control of their own legislative affairs.

"However tardy the act of justice to an oppressed people, we, nevertheless, look with confidence and trust upon the sincerity with which the offering of reparation is made, and accept in its spirit the measure which is intended to secure national autonomy for Ireland, a restoration of its Parliament, a revival of its industries, a rebuilding of its commerce, and the bestowal of peace, comfort, and happiness upon its people.

"It is measure of home rule, the outcome of so many years of unceasing agitation by the leaders of theirish people, is but a demand for the repeal of the injustious legislative union of the year 1800.

"It has been accepted by the people for whom it is designed, and who are in the best position, through their leaders, to recognize what is adapted to secure their patriotic ends.

"We recognize that Ireland's fate trambles."

whom it is designed, and who are in the best position, through their leaders, to recognize what is adapted to secure their patriotic ends.

"We recognize that Ireland's fate trembles again in the scales of time. There has been presented a reasonable and honest offer to settle the long standing quarrel with English misrule; and this, as expressed by the voice of the majority who have a right to speak for Ireland, isfu principle acceptable to them.

"In the face of the decision of English statesmen to repair the wrongs of conturies, supported as it is now by the popular party of England, by the leaders of the Irish people, and by the sympathy of all liberty-loving people throughout the world, we must regard with mingled feelings of grief and pain the unreasonable opposition which has developed in certain parts of the north of Ireland.

"And we would enution all who, in conjunction with hostic English and Irish party combinations, aim at destroving a measure which secures freedom to Ireland and peace to its people, and which is desired by the great majority of the Irish people, that if they should succeed their success would mean the destruction of the cause of Ireland and would justly brand them as infinical to her best interests. They must recognize as we do in this country, that the will of the majority must be the ruling power in politics. And the will of the majority must be the ruling power in politics. And the will of the majority in the secures of the species of the Irish people we give assurances of financial field to present the securing the success of a measure so fruitful of blessings to Ireland. Enjoying freedom ourselves, recognizing the advantages of local self-government, and the results that flow from elevating a people to be masters of their own interests and destinies, we cordially approve and endorse the present for liveling the success of a measure so fruitful of blessings to Ireland. Enjoying freedom ourselves, recognizing the advantages of local self-government, and the results that flow fro

\$15,000 BAISED ON THE SPOT. S15,000 RAISED ON THE SPOT.

Col. McAnerney then called for 300 men to subscribe \$5.00 each to pay the expenses of needy Irish members of Parliament in London, in order that all the Irish members might be present. This money was to be considered a loan, and was to be regained by subscriptions from the people. Col. McAnerney said that he was ready to sign for \$5.00, and that Archbishop Corrigan also would give \$5.00. Those statements were received with tremendous applause, and the resolutions were turnituously approved by the audience.

A witty speech from the Rev. Dr. Brann of

tions were tumultuously approved by the audience.

A witty speech from the Rev. Dr. Brann of St. Agnes's Church was followed by the reading of a poem by J. J. Booney.

Dr. W. B. Wallace then rose to speak. Dr. Wallace said that the call for subscriptions had been responded to liberally, but that there were many yet to hear from.

"How many are there here to-night who will guarantee us \$500 apiece?" he asked.

"To many of those whom I can see around methat is nothing."

There was silence for a moment, and then Col. McAnerney raised his hand. He was the first of fourteen whose hands came up in rapid succession. Nothing but the appiause of the house could be heard after each new subscriber had signified his intention to subscribe.

Twice when Dr. Wallace thought he had

scribe.
Twice when Dr. Wallace thought he had gotten all the subscriptions possible some-body from a box would shout his name out and then the Academy would again ring with applause.
The other subscribers of \$500 each were

The other subscribers of Sand each work Archbishop Corrigan, by proxy, Major John Byrne, Daniel O'Day, Eugene Kelly, by proxy, P. W. Wren, James P. Slio, James G. Johnson, John Crane, M. J. Drummond, John O'Neill, Arthur M. Harris, W. L. Cole, and Judgo Morgan J. O'Brien.
The subscriptions of these gentlemen, to-

The subscriptions of these gentlemen, together with what was collected in the envalones, amounted to between \$14,000 and \$15,000, and when the result was made known the audience rose as a man and cheered itself hourse.

When things quieted down Judge O'Brien moved that the meeting adjourn, and the motion was seconded and carried. It was nearly midnight before the last man left the stage of the Academy.

As an expression of the meeting the following cablegram was sent to Gladstone:

The Right Hun. W. E. Gudstime, Landon, Eng. We the citizens of New York in mass meeting as your efforts to achieve for Ireland the long-sought for measure of justice, which we trust God will enable you to speedily carry to a successful end, and we plede struggie. MORGAN J. O'BRISE.

JOHN BYRNE. Among those who sat on the stage during the evening were Justice James F. Daly, Dr.T. Addis Emmet, Dr. William B. Wallace, Judge Edward L. Carey, Robert A. Van Wyck, Partice Gleason, the Rev. John Brosnan, Henry J. ackson, James F. Silo, Mies M. O'Brien, the Rev. John Lonergan, the Rev. James Fowers, the Rev. John Lonergan, the Rev. J. J. Dougherty, and Mgr. John M. Farley.

The Scranton Post Office Appointment to Settle a Question in Penusylvania Polities. SCRANTON, March 20.-The contest for the Scranton Post Office is of more than ordinary interest, because it will show whether Chairman Harrity or the Congressional delegation is to control the patronage of Pennsylvania. is to control the patronage of Pennsylvania. There are three candidates for the office, one of whom has been selected by Mr. Harrity as a compromise measure. Ho is Frank M. Vandling, who has the backing of the local Democratic boss, Charles Robinson, who was supposed to be for Daniel J. Campbell, but who at the last minute swung to the support of Vandling. Vandling's claim is based upon the fact that he was a delegate for Cleveland to the National Convention, that he is an ex-county Chairman and President of the Central Democratic Club. Campbell's claim is based upon the work he did among the Knights of Labor in New York to offset Powderly, Campbell being the master work man of the district in which lowderly has his home. John J. O'Boyle, the third candidate, has the endorsement of every Democratic tongressman in Pennsylvania and a splendid pelition signed by the business men of the city.

The appointment, it is expected, will be made to-morrow or Wednesday. If Mr. Vandling is named it will be very clear that the Congressional delegation's opposition to Harrity has very little weight with the President.

IS MR. CAHAN AN ANARCHIST? Arrested as Such in Philadelphia While A.

dressing a Meeting. PHILADELPHIA, March 20.-Abraham Cahan who is said to be an Anarchist from New York. and who was arrested here last evening while delivering an inflammatory speech to a crowd delivering an initianimatory speech to a crowd of sympathizers from the steps of a down-town hall, had a hearing this morning on the charge of heelting to riot and breach of the peace. At the time Cahan was arrested, Max Levino and Joseph Sulmon of this city were also arrested for making themselves offensive in their approval of Cahan's utterances. At the hearing this morning Cahan refused to say what his occupation in New York was, and the magistrate held him in \$800 tail. Cahan obtained a bondsman and was liberated.

The New Tremont Temple to Be for Churc Purposes Only.

Boston, March 20,-The Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Tremont Temple preached in Music Hall to day, and his remarks caused a flutter. He told the congregation that if the Temple is to be re-built it must be used wholly for church pur-poses, otherwise he would not continue as their pastor. If they could not stand without leasing the building for offices and stores they must abandon all idea of baying him with them. A vote was taken by a show of hands, and the pastor was unanimously sustained.

A M.—1:25, 768 Broadway, Shannon, Miller & Grane, amage \$100: 1840, 220 East Third street, Joseph Karl, damage trifling; 1:50, 26 Canal street, M. Silberms namage trium; 1:50, 20 Ganal street, M. Siberman and H. Lipman damage \$1,500; 2:45, 1,178 Breadway, E. Rigant and H. Phillips & Co., damage \$3,000; 3:45, 160 Second street, tieorge Maller, damage \$25, P. M.—4:50, 27 Junes street, Mrs. Vervowns, damage \$5.00; 0:50 West Thirty-third street, damage \$5.00; 0:10, 80 Gerrystic street, Julius Leaman, damage \$5.00; 0:10, 80 Gerrystic street, Julius Leaman, damage \$5.00; 0:10, 80 Gerry street, L. Dueton, damage \$5.00. Like Consumption

System Broken Down-Thin in Flesh—Languid, Weak, and Despondent—Color-less—Sick Headache— Thought She Would Not Live a Year.

Hood's Cures



"Wellsville, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1803. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. "Dear Sirs: Two years ago I was broken down in health. I was unable to do the household duties, with only my husband and baby in the family. I was thin in flesh and felt languid. My friends thought I had consump-

tion and that I would not live a year. I tried many different medicines, but did not receive any benefit, and I became so weak and despondent I didn't care whether I lived or died. Finally a friend gave me a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took it regular and noticed a change for the better. I got two more bottles and before I had completed the second bottle my strength began to return. I continued taking it and New Life Came

back into my system. I rezumed my house hold duties and was able to do considerable hard work. My weight increased from 98 lbs. to 125 lbs. During my sickness all color left my face: it became wrinkled and my age might have been thought to be 42, whereas I was only 22 years old. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time, my face resumed its former smooth appearance and rose-colored flushes came back to my cheeks. The lameness in my back had gone and sick headaches ceased to come. Truly, I believe if it had

Hood's Sarsaparilla I would now be in my grave. I cannot speak

too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." Wellsville, Alleghany Co., N. Y.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, billiousness, jaundice, sick headache, indiges-

ABOUT TWINS.

A German Physician Tells Why They Com and Where They Come Most Frequently.

Privy Councillor Dr. von Winkel recently felivered an interesting lecture before the Munich Authropological Society concerning the frequency and causes of the birth of twins or triplets. Russia, he said, was the greatest producer of twins. The records of that country showed that nearly two and a half percent. which come next to Russia as twin producers showed a similar percentage of but one and a half. In Germany, as a whole, the percentage was but one and a quarter, although it varied remarkably with the part of the empire se lected. In the Pfalz, for instance, the percentage was but .80, while in Bavaria it rose to one and a half. The percentage of twins for all Europe was somewhat above one and a half; exclusive of Russia, about one and one-lifth. The most fruitful races, Dr. von Winkel said, such as the Russians, Slavs, Magyars, and Germans produced proportionally the largest number of twins. The production varied little with religious confessions, except that among the Jews the percentage was noticeatly low. Twins ran in families, and predisposition to having them might be inherited from either father's or mother's side of the house. The more children there are in a family, said Dr. von Winkel, the more probability there is that among the future ones will be twins or triplets. The vast majority of twins were borne by women between the ages of 25 and 24. Among the general conditions militating against the production of twins were a lected. In the Pfalz, for instance, the percent ting against the production of twins were a high standard of life among the people, the accompanying increase of comfort in home life, and density of population.

GAVE THE FIRE NO OUARTER.

Three Alarms Sent Out for a Blaze in the Middle of a Block, There was a fire last night in the heart o the block bounded by Pike, Market, Monroe, and Cherry streets, which wouldn't have been considered much of a fire in many other neighborhoods.

This block, however, has a court in its cer tre, and in this court there was the threestoried paint and white lead factory of F. C. Knowles & Co. The fire was in this factory. just west of which, separated by only ten feet just west of which, separated by only ten foot of backyard, are two five-storied tenements, numbered 62 and 64 Monroe street.

On the north of the court is the Sailors' Home, on the south a lumber yard and several factories. Entrance to the court is gained through a wide alloy numbered 180 Chorry street, and an arch to be exact of it.

The fire spread and threatened every structure, including Hecker's big flour mill on the southeast corner of Pike and Cherry streets. Chief Bonner was at the fire within a few minutes after the first alarm, and he sent out a third immediately.

He said it was a very dangerous fire. He had lines through every house and factory around the court, and he drowned out the blaze within half an hour after it was discovered. The damage was \$5,000.

THE COWBOYS' RACE.

Rules that Will Govern the Tussle to Get to the World's Pair First. CHADRON, Neb., March 25 .- The approaching rowboys' race to the World's Fair promises to be unparalleled for distance and number of

At a meeting of the committee to-night the following general rules were laid down: This race open to any one riding Western horses; only horses bred and raised west of the Missouri River eligible to enter; each rider shall weigh with stock saddle. and saddle blanket not less than 150 pounds; the saddles to be "double cinch" stock saddles to weigh not less than 35 pounds; each rider to be limited to two horses; to each rider will be furnished a route man, and he will be required to register at places designated by the committee. committee.

All horses will be branded with a special race brand on the day preceding start; entrances to be closed by June I, and start will be made from Chadron, Net., on June 13; purse will be divided into four moneys, of which the first shall not be less than \$1,000.

Caught 5,000 Muskrats.

NARROWSBURG, N. Y., March 25,-Dil Partridge, James Long, and Frank Blair, three boys living between the headwaters of the Delsware and the Charlotte branch of the Susquehanna, have captured 5,000 muskrats this winter. The upper waters of the Delaware winter. The upper waters of the Delaware and Susquehanna have been literally overrun with these animals since the ice broke up. Minks are unusually plentiful, too, as they have not been trapped to any extent for several years. A great many have been captured in muskrat traps this season. What has caused the immense number of muskrats in those waters this winter no one is able to explain. There was a similar visitation eight years ago, when three trappers caught 3,000 in one month. The market price of the skins averages ten cents apiece. month. The mari

In Memory of Gen. Husted,

ALBANY, March 26 .- Memorial services will e held in the Assembly chamber on Tuesday in honor of the late Gen. James W. Husted. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the sulosy. The members' desks will be removed from the chamber, and every arrangement made to accommodate the large number of friends of the departed leader. ARTIST KEMBLE'S BURGLAR.

BIG AND PEREMPTORY, BUT POLITE

He Heeded Mrs. Kemble's Entresty that He Leave Her Her Mother's Watch, but He Carried Off Mr. Kemble's Watch and the Odd Charm on the Chain Ensacred Him, Edward W. Kemble, the artist, lives at New Rochelle. On the night of July 25, 1891, a burglarious person called on Mr. and Mrs. Kemble. As he came into their bedroom the door creaked and awakened Mrs. Kemble. She nudged her husband, and the next moment the Kembles were sitting up in bed with a six-shooter pointed full at them by a six-footer.

"Please remain where you are, say nothing, and breathe as lightly as you can, and no harm will happen to you." said the six-footer. politely. He was a beardless six-footer with high cheek bones. The Kembles said nothing, breathed as

lightly as they could, but stared very hard at their midnight visitor while he ransacked the bureau. He yanked out drawer after drawer. and picked out everything of value. Mrs. Kemble saw him take her watch from its case on the bureau she could not keep on saying nothing, life or death, "Oh please don't take that, it belonged to

my mother," she cried. The burglar started, and looked around say agely, but when he saw the entreaty in Mrs. Kemble's face, he threw the watch back on the bureau with the remark:

"I'll be honest this once." Then he resumed his career of crime. Mr semble's clothing hanging on the wall attracted his attention. With his revolver still levelled at the occupants of the bed he ran his hand through the pockets and got Mr. Kem ole's watch and chain and wallet containing \$16. He thought he had made a complete job then and turned to go. A londed revolves lying on the mantel took him back, and, pick ing up the weapon, he said:

"Oho! Here's something you might have reminded me of. I'll just take this for fear it might hurt you."

He backed out of the room, still keeping Mr.

He backed out of the room, still keeping Mr. Kemble and his wife covered with the revolver, and then he hurried off down stairs.

When the kitchen door slammed Mr. Kemble got up and made an investigation. The burgiar had gone through the house and stripped it of all that was valuable. The silverware was gone and all the parior ornaments were missing, too. In the morning Mr. Kemble reported the case to the police. He also reported to Superintendent Byrnes, who was then Inspector in charge of the Detective Bureau. He was able to give a good description of the burglar and the missing articles, but no clue was ever found.

The case was recorded on the blotter at Police Headquarters, and that might have been the last of it but for a circumstance. Mr. Kemble's watch chain had a unique charm dangling from it. It was a piece of a Mexican coin which he had picked up at the New Orleans Exposition.

Detectives Nugent and McGinniss, while

ble's watch chain had a unique charm dangling from it. It was a piece of a Mexican coin
which he had picked up at the New Orleans
Exposition.

Detectives Nugent and McGinniss, while
sauntering along the Bowery last Friday evening, saw two shabbij dressed young men
near Third street. One of them, a beardless
six-footer with high cheek bones, wore a pinin
gold watch chain, the charm of which struck
one of the detectives as being rather odd, so
the detectives accosted the men, and were
soon convinced that they were crooks, and
took them into custody on general principles.

They were taken to Police Headquarters.
The six-footer said that the watch chain and
charm were his rightful property. He was
searched, and a small silver fruit kniffs with
"F. R. Kemble" engraved on one of the blades
was found. The blade had been sharpened
and spolled. The six-footer said he was
william Dunn. 23 years old, a laborer, lodging
at 1190 Howery.

The cleanin was taken from him, and he was
asked to describe the charm. He could not do
it. The detectives searched the records and
ran across the Kemble burglary. Dunn was
connected with it immediately, and word was
sent to Mr. Kemble. He arrived at Police
Headquarters on Saturday and picked Dunn
out of a line of eight men. Mrs. Kemble did
the same thing resterday. Their burglary had
made a lasting impression, and they could
have identified him in a mass meeting. Dunn
has been remanded twice at the Tombs, and
will be formally charged with burglary to-day.
Inspector McLaughlin learned that Dunn is
known in Chicago, where he operated for a
time as Dunbar. He is the man, the Inspector
says, who walked into the office of the New
Jersey Oil Company in Newark a year ago and,
robbed the money drawer. He has also been a
highwayman, and worked around the unfrequented parts of Brooklyn for some time. He
was caught last March after he had held up
William Beaman near Woodlawn P

the neighborhood, and they stopped when Dunn was arrested.

While undergoing an examination by the Inspector Dunn casually asked when the Kemble burglary occurred. He was told, and said he could easily account for himself at that time, as he was in Allegheny City from June to August, 1841. He said he bought the trinkets found on him. He contessed having been implicated in the burglary of the branch office of the Meriden Clock Company in Chicago when clocks worth \$700 were stolen. He orth \$700 were stole also said that he had been with a gang that blew up seven safes in Chicago.

MRS, KEELER'S HUSBAND.

Next Time He will Probably Meet Her According to Agreement.

KETTLE CREEK, Pa., March 25,-On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Keeler, whose husband works in the lumber woods, came here to do some trading. Her husband was to meet her at the store and accompany her home. She waited until nearly dark, and as he had not come she started home alone, carrying a sack of flour.

The Keeler place is three miles from Kettle Creek, and the road is through the woods. It was quite dark before Mrs. Keeler was half way home, and just ahead of her she saw what she supposed was her husband standing in the road waiting for her. She was in bad humor because he had failed to meet her at humor because he had failed to meet her at the store, and began giving him liberal pieces of her mind as she approached him. When she got within a few feet of him he began to growl back at her so flercely that she stopped, and then made the alarming discovery that she was confronted by a big bear instead of her bushess.

and then made the alarming discovery that she was confronted by a big bear instead of her husband.

With a shrick she dropped her sack of flour and took to her heels back toward Kettle Creek. She had run about half a mile whon she discovered what she thought was another bear coming toward her. She stopped in the road and filled the woods with shricks that were heard plainly at Kettle Creek. But this bear was her husband, and when she recovered herself sufficiently to recognize the fact she estruck him a blow with her first between the eyes that knocked him flat in the road, and then promptly fainted.

Her husband had quite a time fetching her to, but when he had succeeded and she had explained matters, they went together toward home. The bear was gone, but he had scattered the contents of the flour sack along the road for twenty yards.

road for twenty yards.

CAPT. REILLY'S PICTURE.

Bland, Benignant, Guileless Pace for the Father of His Country,

A fine portrait of George Washington in a gold frame hangs on the wall above Capt. Reilly's desk in the East Fifty-first street station house. This particular portrait of the Father of His Country has been in the department for over a century, being successively in the custody of Capts. Gunner, Mount, Warts, and Reilly. Nobody knows, though, how it came into the possession of the police.

Inspector Williams looked up at it at 5% o'clock last night when he dropped in at the o'clock last night when he dropped in at the station to inspect it and have a chat with Capt. Reilly. The Inspector puffed a fragrant cigar reflectively as he studied the portrait. "He was a great man in his day, and no mistake." he said at length, "but if he lived nowadays the bunco men would be selling him green goods, and that's the truth."

This remark tickled Capt. Reilly. "If it wasn't for the fact that it's Sunday and all the saloons are closed in this precinct to-day." he said. "I'd blow you off on the strength of that bon not."

bon mot."

Don't mind the bon mot." retorted the Inspector "I never take anything unless it's raining. Then whiskey is a good thing."

The "bail" on the Immortal George goes over accordingly until the next rainy day. The Weight of Gold and Silver.

"A ton of pure gold." said the man at the Assay Office, "is worth \$602.799.21, and a ton of silver will cost you only \$37,704.84. If you had a million dollars in gold coin you could haul it in one good wagen load, for it wouldn't weigh two tens by something like 300 pounds, but if you had a million dollars in silver coin you would have to charter a couple of freight cars to transport it, for it would weigh nearly thirty tens. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1.2183, pounds, and the same quantity of silver weighs but t555; pounds."

No Anti-Pyrin in Bromo Seitzer. Cures all beadaches—trial bottle 10c.—Ad

EASTER

PRESENTS.

A most appropriate Easter present is some unique design in solid gold or silver. When purchased from us it will be exceptional in quality and workmanship and at a moderate cost.

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CHIEF OF THE CORSICAN BANDITS He Surrenders at Last, Having Been

About a month ago Antoine Bonelli, the famous chief of the Corsican bandits, surrendered to the authorities, much to the joy of the French nation, who had heard a good deal of his exploits. Inasmuch, however, as many of the people of Corsica are his persona friends, it is probable that the news brought

grief to the island.

In his recent book on Corsica. Mr. Barry speaks of "a sort of game which is a denizer of the bush." He refers to the pandit. He says the bandit of Corsica is not particularly interesting animal, but simply a vicious or oriminal person. England the ne'er-do-well of the village is



isually a drunkard and a poscher. In Corsica the same man is a brigand. The Corsican brigand, however, is usually a murderer. Before the French police came on the scene a murder was looked upon as a mere mishap that might occur to anybody, and in a case o vendetta was very proper. Even now murder is not regarded as an outrageous offence, and the murderer secures the sympathy of everybody, Judges and jurymen included. In fact, he often surrenders on the understanding that he is not to get more than two years in prison. Ionelli, two years are, when President Carnot visited Corsica, sent his daughter to the President to implore the clemency of the Government. He was, however, such an outrageous offender and had been an outlaw for so many years, having followed the profession of a bandit since 1848, that Carnot would make him no promises. Still the friends of the bandit urged him to surrender. He was getting old. He had been hunted for years. His lifel the bush, with the hand of every Government against him, had become very trying for the old man. At last he determined to take the advice of his friends. He sent word to his brother, a soldier at Marseilles, and to Capt. Ordioni, asking them to be upon the plateau of La Foce-de-Vizzavona on a certain day, when he would surrender himself. They knew he would keep his word, and at the appointed hour he appeared on the plateau. Heaching out his gun to the Captain, he surrendered the weapon, with tears running down his cheeks, and the words, "God's will be done."

He was taken to prison, where he wrote upon the register: "Antione Bonelli, called Bellacoscia; by profession a bandit: residence, a little of everywhere." The French accounts of his surrender say. he was treated with the honors due to so celebrated a bandit.

Though he feels the weight of years Bonelli is still robust, and his white beard, high stature, and strong face make him a striking ligure. He has been three times condemned to death, but each time has escaped. He has been foremost in plotting and executing the deviltry committed on the island for many years past. His trial will occur in July next, and it is not expected that the death penalty will be inflicted. It is believed, however, that he will pass the rest of his days in prison. is not regarded as an outrageous offence, and the murderer secures the sympathy of every

ANTOINE BONELLI.

ASPECTS OF THE PALISADES.

Picturesque and Unique Features of These

Wonderful Rock Walls, Quarrying the Palisades is no new business, and it is only one of several projected methods of making the rock wall profitable. All of these schemes have beined for nearly twenty years to give the l d bordering the precipice a speculative value ar above what its rental value would indicate. It was once believed that the edge of the Palisades could be made attractive to rich New Yorkers as a place of residence in summer; but now, sixteen years after this idea was first urged, you may count almost on the fingers of one hand the number of private dwellings along the cliff from Fort Lee to Alpine. Several railroad schemes for the development of the Palisades region have succeeded no better, and the residents on the cliff would find themselves awkwardly situated as regards New York had not the early improvements undertaken by those who conceived the scheme of developing the region included an excellent road, parallel to the face of the Palisades for several miles and sel-lom as much as half a mile from the edge. This oad gives an outlet to Chester and other stations on the New Jersey Northern road, and also to the ferry at Fort Lee, while a picturesque winding road through the woodland

also to the ferry at Fort Lee, while a picturesque winding road through the woodland leads down to another ferry at Closter Dock opposite Yonkers. The residents on the Palisades look down upon the towers of New York and can see tail buildings even as far as the Battery, but their fourney to the City Hall or Wall street occupies from an hour and a half to two hours. William Walter Phelps is still holding on to much Tailsades land against the time when a railway of some kind shall be able to whisk Falisades residents to the Jersey ferries in from forty minutes to an hour. It is expected that when this time arrives the edge of the Falisades will begin to bristle with villas.

Meanwhile the few residents upon the cliffs are much annoyed by the intrusion of scenery seekers. Many persons visit the Falisades in summer by way of the ferries to Fort Lee and Closter Deck, while others drive up from the railway stations in the back country. Once on the Palisades road the stranger finds access to the cliff cut off by threatening trespass notices and inhospitably closed gates. About five miles up from Closter, however, a rough but open road leads inward to Creston Cliff, about the highest point of the Palisades, and the view thence is one of the notlest and rarest this side of the Rocky Mountains. The effect at Creston Cliff when there is a strong east wind blowing is interesting and astonishing. The wind strikes the rock wall after its untrammeied flight across the Hudson, and is suddenly shunted upward, so that a swift current of air shoots almost perpendicularly above the cliff sails a few yards toward the river and is then borne upward and inland upon the furious perpendicular current. When the wind is strongest even a plank or a fence rail thrown over the pracipice is tossed high in the air and carried back into the woods west of the Palisades.

Burglary in the Northwest. From the Seattle Prese Times.

"Throw up your hands!"
"Throw up your hands!"
"Throw up your own!"
"Who are you?"
"I'm a burglar."
"So am I; let's do the job together and divide the spoils."
"Not by a blamed sight. I found a fellow ransacking the kitchen that I'm going snags wid, and dere sin't enough for three. See? Get out, or I'll call the police."

Up the Hudson in the early morning on the Empire biate Express is one of the most delightful railroad rides in the world.—44s.

Morses, Carriages, &c.

BRADLEY WAGONS.

Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood; Bannes Buggies, with four styles of bodies and the easiest riding spring ever invented; Surreys, Extension Tops, and Buggies; Two-wheelers that are absolutely free rom horse motion; Road Cartathat are made to care

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POSTAL THIEVES IN TURKEY.

Reasons Why the Great Powers Wish to Interfere With the Mail Service,

The three representatives of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who are now com-plaining at the State Department in Washington of the dishonesty of Turkish postal offi-cials, are touching one of the chronically sore spots in international relations abroad. Like the unemployed in England, the Jews in Russia, and the Socialists in Germany, the postal officials in Turkey are discussed perennially in all the cabinets and newspapers of Europe. The catalogue of their recent crimes is published far and wide, men trading with houses at the Golden Horn file protests with their governments, the diplomatists in Constantinople put their heads together to consider the best means of insuring the inviolability of for-

Most of the fereign mail matter sent to Con-

stantinople is carried on the Oriental express

to Mustapha Pasha on the Bulgarian border.

and there is delivered to the care of Turkish officials, who are supposed to guard it against

sneak thioves and brigands between Mus-

eign letters in Turkish territory.

tapha Pasha and Constantinople. Hundreds of experiences in recent years have shown that valuable letters could not fall into the that valuable letters could not fall into the hands of much more enterprising brigands than these so-called guards. In the last year Germany has had these causes of complaint: Two registered letters containing large drafts, sent from Brussels via Cologne and Frankfort, plundered of their contents, but delivered with seals apparently intact to the addressees; a package of diamonds from Brussels, sent via Frankfort and Cologne, stolen between Mustapha Pasha and Constantinople: a package of diamonds from Aniwerp, sent over the same route, stolen under exactly similar circumstances. All these thefts were committed last July. In August the Austro-Hungarian Post Office had these causes of complaint of thefts between Mustapha Pasha and Constantinople: A box of iewelry and a letter with a draft, sent from Vienna, stolen; a watch and chain and letter to the President of the Ottoman Bank, stolen; three valuable letters, sent from London via Vienna, plundered of checks or money orders, although the letters themselves were allowed to reach their destination.

The list of protests from the French Postal Department during July and August concerned the disappearance between Mustapha Pasha and Constantinople of one letter with 450 francs, six letters with 100 francs each, two letters with 300 francs each, one letter with 450 francs worth of diamonds.

The British Postal Department made the loudest complaint of all when letters from Maits to Smyrna, via Constantinople, were plundered of postal orders amounting to \$750. All these cases are merely the ones which were made the subjects of diplomatic protests at the Golden Horn in two or three months of last year. The total number of theits during the year is estimated to have been in the hundreds. In no case, so far as known, have the protests of any ambassador resulted in arrest or restitution. Often the protests at the Golden Horn in two or three months of last year. The total number of theits during the year is estimated to have been in the hundreds. In no case, so far as known hands of much more enterprising brigands than these so-called guards. In the last year

ENTIRELY UNSOLICITED.

Generous and Spontaneous Testimony for

DEAR SIR: For seven years my family stood around my bedside day and night expecting to see my die. On fifty different occasions I apparently expired, but only to revive after an nour or two and continue business at the old stand. For five years I did not utter a loud word. For three years I could not hear the plane next door. My wife ran away with a horse tamer and was gone ten months and returned, and yot I did not miss her. My sole diet for a period of a year and a half consisted of one glass of lemonade which a friend discove ered at a Sunday school picnic and captured for my benefit. I was hastening to the grave, and otally unprepared at that, when a carpenter who dropped in to drive a spike for my ife to hang herself on, mentioned your stom ach bitters. I at once sent for a bottle, and there was an immediate change for the better. Within an hour I could whistle "Yankee Doodie." Before night I had licked two of the children and begun a lawsuit against a neighbor. Next day I walked half a mile and unched the head of an undertaker. To-day I am fully restored to health and painting the own red, and one bottle did it. I do not even

know you, but I feel it my duty to tell the world what your bitters have done for me, and

to advise others to give them a trial.

know you, but I feel it my duty to tell the world what your bitters have done for me, and to advise others to give them a trial.

Dr. Kintheart.

Dear Sir: On the 15th of December, 1890, my bassenger train on the P. and P. Ratiroad was derailed by an open switch, which the switchman had forgotten to close on account of the marriage of his only daughter to a member of the Legislature. The car in which I happened to be at the time rolled down an embankment and half way across the Siate of Rhode Island. When it got through rolling I was preity badly used up. One of the buffers was driven through my left lung and protruded at the back about four feet. Both legs and both arms were broken, every rib cracked, the entire scalp torn from my head and hung on a telegraph pole, and a reliable correspondent of a leading daily paper assured his read-ors that I had lost hoth sight and hearing, and would never be even lit to preside at a political reform movement, even if the flame of life continued to flicker. I resigned myself to what appeared to be the inevitable. When my dear wile picked me up and plumped me into a rocking chair. I sat and rocked. When my mother-in-law picked me out of the chair and flung me on the bed. Hay and reflected. I was resigned to my fate. I freely forgave everybody who had kicked my dog, and I asked forgiveness of every one whom I had injured. Such was the state of affairs when a borglar got into the house one night. He brought with him several newspapers in which to wrap up my silverware. One of these papers was accidentally left behind him, and in glancing it over I saw the advertisement of your Australian Restorer. While I had no doubt that you were a horse thief and a liar, I caught at the straw and sold my icebox that I might give the liestorer a lair trial. One bottle got me out doors. Two bottles put me back on the road in my old position. Before the third bottle ward. You did not solicit this testimonial. On the contrary, you offered me \$500 not to publish it, as you are now 1.000.000 hot Dr. Kindheurt,

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Those to whom it is an object to save on purchases are strongly urged to see and compare our prices be-fore buying. We are offering all kinds and styles of furniture at much less than customer rates, having unrivalled facilities for cheap production. We do not deal in the commonest grades. All our goods, no matter how low the price, are thoroughly

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